

# NATIONAL AREA-BASED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



*Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.*

## 2013 Third Quarterly PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT



## DONORS



## PROJECT INFORMATION

<b>Project ID:</b>	00057359 (NIM)
<b>Duration:</b>	Phase III (July 2009 – June 2015)
<b>ANDS Component:</b>	Social and Economic Development
<b>Contributing to NPP</b>	One and Four
<b>Strategic Plan Component:</b>	Promoting inclusive growth, gender equality and achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)
<b>CPAP Component:</b>	Increased opportunities for income generation through promotion of diversified livelihoods, private sector development, and public private partnerships
<b>Total Budget:</b>	USD \$294,666,069
<b>Implementing Partner</b>	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD)
<b>Responsible Party:</b>	MRRD and UNDP
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**Cover Photo:** Water supply project in Aliceghan Township | Qarabagh district | Kabul province  
**Photo Credit:** Engineer Hasham | NABDP

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## ACRONYMS

ADDPs	Annual District Development Plans
AIRD	Afghanistan Institute for Rural Development
APRP	Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration Programme
ASGP	Afghanistan Sub-National Governance Programme
DCC	District Coordination Councils
DDA	District Development Assembly
DDP	District Development Plan
DIC	District Information Center
ERDA	Energy for Rural Development of Afghanistan
GEP	Gender Empowerment Project
IALP	Integrated Alternative Livelihood Programme
IDLG	Independent Directorate of Local Governance
KW	Kilo Watt
LIDD	Local Institutional Development Department
MHP	Micro Hydro Power
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoRR	Ministry of Refuge and Repatriation
MRRD	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development
NABDP	National Area Based Development Programme
PEAC	Provincial Establishment and Assessment Committees
RTD	Rural Technology Directory
RTP	Rural Technology Park
PMT	Provincial Monitoring Teams
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
SPVHS	Solar Photovoltaic Voltage Home System
SDU	Sustainable Development Unit

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## I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Since 2002, the National Area-Based Development Programmed (NABDP) has been a joint partnership between the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The aim of the Programme is to reduce poverty by advancing progress toward the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and to increase and diversify livelihood opportunities throughout rural Afghanistan.

NABDP Phase III focuses on three specific areas: (a) Institutions strengthened at the local-level to independently address local priority needs; (b) Improved access to key services for the rural poor; and, (c) Stabilization in less secure regions and districts. In the Third Quarter, NABDP continued to build on the progress made in the first two Quarters of 2013 toward the achievement of these three specific areas.

### **1. Institutions strengthened at the local-level to independently address local priority needs**

NABDP advised and supported the District Development Assemblies (DDAs) to increase their capacity and legitimacy as a district-level governance structure. The Programme accomplished this through the successful re-election of five DDAs in four provinces in Zabul, Badakhshan, Samangan, and Saripul, resulting in the election of 90 males (72 percent) and 35 females (28 percent). Individual and organizational capacities were strengthened through trainings for nine DDAs (155 men and 35 women participants), as well as establishing eight District Information Centers (DICs) and five Provincial Monitoring Team (PMT) re-established. In addition, NABDP is also focusing on gender issues by directly supporting the implementation of women's economic empowerment projects identified as a priority in the District Development Plans (DDPs). In Third Quarter of 2013, seven projects were completed, building the capacity of 229 women in bee keeping, tailoring, and vocational trainings to meet the livelihood needs of their families.

The drafted National Policy for Improving Governance and Development in Districts and Villages is still pending in the Office of Administrative Affairs (OAA) to ultimately be approved by the Cabinet. As of yet, the draft has not been shared with the Cabinet.

NOTE: Due to Senior Minister Hedayat Amin Arsala's very recent resignation to make a bid at the Presidency, it is now anticipated that this process may be significantly delayed.

## **2. Improved access to key services for the rural poor**

NABDP completed 90 productive rural infrastructure projects in energy, transport, water supply, natural resource management and disaster management in the Third Quarter. These projects provided temporary employment opportunities for Afghanistan's rural population by creating 71,616 labour days for skilled and unskilled labourers. Through these projects 212,306 households (1,486,142 individuals) are now able to access electricity, clean drinking water, roads and markets. Additionally, the projects facilitated the irrigation of 1,307 jeribs (261 hectares / 653 acres) of agricultural land and protection of 3,722 jeribs (744 hectares / 1,861 acres) of lands from natural disasters, expecting to ultimately improve the productivity and livelihoods of rural communities.

## **3. Stabilization in less secure regions and districts**

NABDP completed four reintegration projects, providing employment for rural people including ex-combatants through the creation of 29,164 labour days, and facilitating successful reintegration of ex combatants. In addition, the design of Rural Technology Park (RTP) in Dehsabz district, Kabul province, continued. The RTP will introduce and train farmers, some of whom are ex-combatants, on new rural technologies not yet used in Afghanistan – improving their livelihood opportunities.

Significant progress was also made toward the completion of the Aliceghan water supply project. During the Third Quarter, work began on the drilling of two deep wells under Lot One. This is an alternative, to the original water supply that proved unfeasible due to a land dispute. One of the wells is now 100 percent complete, providing nine liters of water per second and it is anticipated that it will provide clean drinking water to 550 households. Furthermore, drilling of the second well is underway with 65 percent of the work complete.

Although substantial progress was made in the Third Quarter, a number of risks and issues affected the implementation of NABDP projects. Security remained the biggest risk, affecting every component of the project by delaying or stopping a number of activities including DDA re-elections, capacity trainings and project implementation for rural communities and ex-combatants. As an example, the Dah yak DDA Chairman in Ghazni province, along with four other civilians, were killed in a bomb attack this Quarter. Furthermore there have been threats against NABDP staff on several occasions, leading to senior staff from Faryab, Badghis and Farah provinces being relocated and general security in the Badghis guesthouse reinforced.



## II. RESULTS

### A. OUTPUT 1: Institutions Strengthened at the District-Level to Independently Address Priority Local Needs

The primary district-level governance institutions in rural Afghanistan are NABDP's District Development Assemblies (DDAs). The development of DDAs in rural areas is vitally important in providing local communities with a voice in the provincial government – allowing them to have a role in decision-making processes that will directly impact their lives.

NABPD's Local Institutional Development Department (LIDD) works with communities to ensure this decision-making role through mobilization, institutionalization and capacity development. In the Third Quarter, DDAs continued to be strengthened until the new, universally agreed upon District Coordination Councils (DCCs) are established,<sup>1</sup> enabling them to fulfill their mandate to the local population.

As such, in the Third Quarter NABDP conducted a series of DDA-related activities: (a) Re-elections; (b) Providing capacity development trainings that address existing gaps; (c) Establishing District Information Centers (DICs) that collect data to ultimately assist in developing plans, identifying projects and securing additional funding; and, (d) Providing a monthly stipend of USD \$170 Grant-in-Aid (GiA) to DDAs to provide organizational and physical capacity support.

Additionally in continued response to the Presidential Decree Number 45 (Article 28, Item 3),<sup>2</sup> the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation (MRRD) and the Independent Directorate for Local Governance (IDLG) forged ahead with seeking the approval of the drafted National Policy for Improving Governance and Development in Districts and Villages.

As reported in previous Quarters, agreement has already been reached in a meeting between Senior Minister Hedayat Amin Arsala and line Ministries. After this agreement was reached, the National Policy was sent to the Office of Administrative Affairs (OAA) to be included in the Cabinet meeting for endorsement. Until recently, the policy presentation to the Cabinet has been delayed due to various issues; however, due to the concerted efforts of MRRD and IDLG it was anticipated that it would be put before the Cabinet in October.

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<sup>1</sup>The DCCs will undertake more distinct governance and accountability function with a fully authorized role of monitoring and oversight. Establishment of DCC's is expected to begin in May 2014.

<sup>2</sup> Article 28, Sub-Article 3, of Presidential Decree No. 45 of 26 July 2012, namely to "Present a specific plan to the cabinet within three months on utilizing the provincial and district level developmental councils as unified councils, replacing multiple councils such as Council for Counter-Narcotics and other councils."

Unfortunately due to Senior Minister Arsala's very recent resignation to make a bid at the Presidency, it is now anticipated that this process may be significantly delayed.

Once passed, the National Policy is expected to bring forth major changes to the present structure of DDAs and their activities. It is anticipated that the new structure will merge various IDLG District Councils, MRRD DDAs and other existing district-level entities into one district-level entity recognized by all parties. This will prevent confusion at the local-level, resulting in a more legitimate and universally recognized local governance structure and a more effective and efficient use of available resources.



Photo One: Sancharak District, Saripul Province  
DDA Re-Election

Photo Credit: Emam Mohammad / NABDP

### 1.1 DDAs Re-Elected and Updated

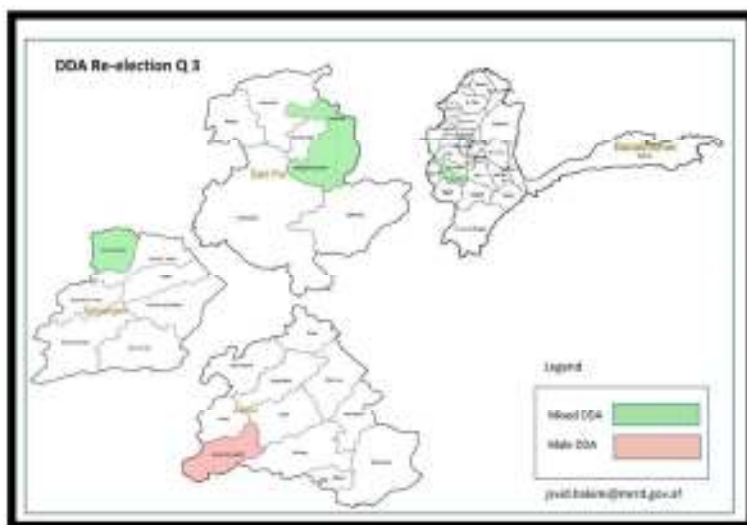
In the Third Quarter, NABDP facilitated five DDAs being re-elected in: (1) TarankwaJaldak (Zabul); (2) Tushkan (Badakhshan); (3) Feroz Nakhsher (Samangan); (4) San Charak; and, (5) Ghofandi (Sari Pul).

Re-elections are conducted to select new DDA members through free and transparent processes for three-year tenure. In total, 125 members (90 males and 35 females) were locally elected to the DDAs. DDA re-elections provide increased opportunities to choose active

members of the community who are ready to voluntarily support their respective communities and districts.

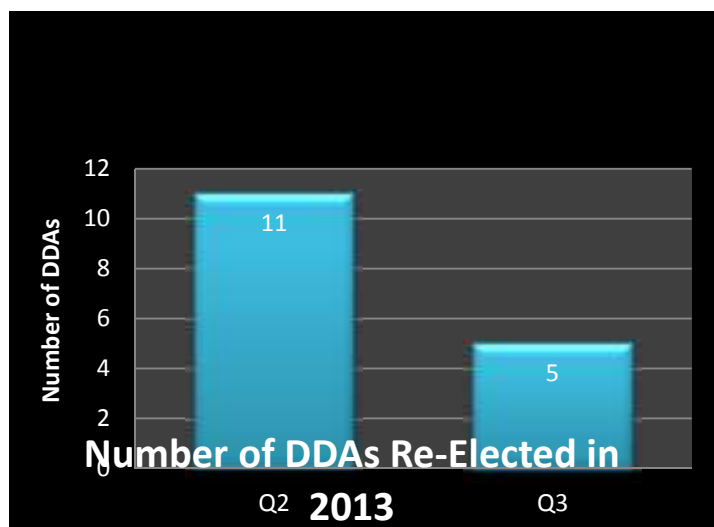
From the five re-elected DDAs, two transitioned from DDAs with a women's Advisory Committee to Mixed DDAs (Feroz Nakhsher district, Samangan province and Tashkan district, Badakhshan province).

The status of the other three DDAs remained the same: (a) two Mixed DDAs (San Charak and





Gosfandi districts in Saripul province); and (b) one Male DDA (Tarank wa Jaldak district in Zabul province).<sup>3</sup>



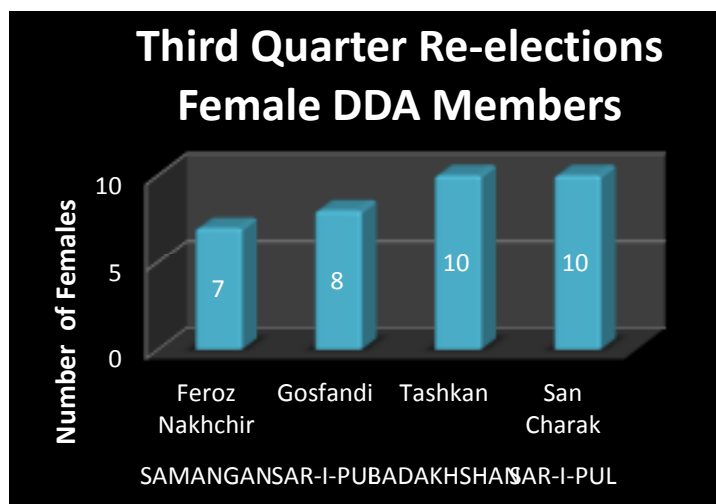
By comparison to the Second Quarter 2013, the number of DDA re-elections decreased by approximately 55 percent as per MRRD's Minister Barmak's instructions to slow the re-election process until after the Presidential election. This decision is intended to stop influential and powerful authorities using the re-election process to seek support from DDA members in the upcoming Presidential election.

## 1.2 Annual District Development Plans (ADDP)

Formulation of the Annual District Development Plans (ADDPs) was planned for the Third Quarter as specified in the 2013 Annual Work Plan (AWP). However, the activity was postponed due to the uncertainty in connection with the new National Policy.

## 1.3 Female DDA Participation

NABDP recognizes that in order for DDAs to respond to appropriate needs, they must reflect all voices of the community – including women. Additionally, DDAs have indicated that women's participation has led to a more balanced gender perspective resulting in the mainstreaming and follow-up on gender-based development activities.



<sup>3</sup>NABDP has four different types of DDAs selected based upon the best model for the particular DDA. (1) **All Male DDAs:** Due to security, cultural or social norms, DDAs have elected to only have men present. (2) **Mixed DDAs:** Women are elected and are regularly present in DDA meetings. They have input into the projects selected for the DDA and for the decisions made. (3) **DDAs with Women's Group:** Women are selected by high ranking officials at the district-level to participate in the DDA. They are regularly consulted on issues and have input into the selection process of projects. (4) **DDAs with Advisory Committee:** Women do not participate together with the men in the DDA; however, they have formed their own group that the DDA consults in the decision-making process.

In the five DDA re-elections in the Third Quarter, 35 women out of 125 people were re-elected – 33 of them are new DDA participants. Additionally, Ms. Bark Gul was elected DDA Chairman in Teshkan, Badakhshan province.

#### **Success Story: Participation in DDAs Encourages Women to Educate their Daughters**

“Prior to being a DDA member, we were not in the favor of sending our daughters to school and did not allow them to participate in social and development activities. However, after becoming active DDA members and receiving capacity development trainings, we realized that education is a key element for the development of women in our country. We are now committed to sending our daughters to school and convince others to educate their children as well.”

LalBakhta| DDA Member | Mohamad Dara District, Nangarhar Province

#### **1.4 DDPs Updated and Uploaded onto the Internet**

After the re-election process in the Third Quarter– and contributing to the DDA’s roles as development entities at the district-level – all five District Development Plans (DDPs) have been revised. All DDPs were uploaded onto the NABDP website ([www.mrrd-nabdp.org](http://www.mrrd-nabdp.org)).

DDPs have been updated through a Participatory Planning Approach (PPA) in consultation with the respective DDA members and involved consultation with communities on their development needs and priorities. The DDPs were reviewed and edited by the DDA and NABDP’s Planning Unit embedded in the Local Institutional Development Department (LIDD). Once finalized, the DDPs were uploaded to the NABDP website where they can be accessed by the general public, donors and government agencies and other relevant stakeholders. In addition, a copy of the DDP has also been shared with the respective district’s DDA and District Information Center (DIC).

The DDPs are successful tools reflecting the community’s priorities on a district, provincial and national-level. They are used to highlight community projects and mobilize funding not only from NABDP, but also from other international and national agencies. Plans are in-line with both the re-election cycle and the pillars of the Afghan National Development Strategy (ANDS).

## 1.5 DDA Meetings and Record Keeping

In the Third Quarter, in addition to those needed in the case of emergencies, 257 meetings were conducted by 131 DDAs of the 388 DDAs. NOTE: Not all the DDAs were able to hold meetings because of security concerns.

On average, of those that held regular meetings, each DDA hosted nearly two meetings a month. Meetings have resulted in the resolution of various community conflicts, mobilization of funds for developmental purposes, and ensured the quality assurance of projects through regular monitoring processes.

## 1.6 Level of Expenditure Against DDPs

The formulation of DDPs resulted in 95 projects being implemented by 35 DDAs in 11 provinces – an average of almost three projects for each DDA. From these projects, 72 were implemented from sources other than NABDP, proving the importance of DDP dissemination through such avenues as the DICs. Projects were implemented in the sectors of agriculture and rural development, disaster management, education, health and social protection.

Organizations and governments that funded DDA projects include: Stabilization in Key Areas (SIKA); the Ministry of Energy and Water (MEW); the Government of Japan; the Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration Programme (APRP); the Government of Norway; the European Commission; the Rural Development Programme (RDP); the World Food Programme (WFP), the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA); and Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs).

## 1.7 DDA Implemented Conflict Resolution Activities

NABDP has played a significant role in developing DDA capacity on various topics including conflict resolution. This training assisted DDAs in being able to negotiate solutions to serious community impasses such as land disputes and tribal conflicts to name a few.

### DDA Meeting: Solving Community Problems through Cooperation

**Agenda:** People face difficulties in traveling due to the bad condition of roads connecting Imam Sahib District to Kunduz Center and Sher Khan Bandar.

**Solution:** DDA members in Imam Sahib District held a meeting to discuss difficulty in travel. Based upon the meeting decision, the issue was shared with the District Governor and a letter was sent to the Provincial Governor regarding maintenance of the road. As a result, with the help of the Governor, the DDA was able to get the approval from the Ministry of Public Works to asphalt the road. Now it is easier for people to transport their good and products to the markets.

Makhdum Ghulam Isa | DDA Chairman  
Imam Saheb district, Kunduz province

### **DDA Solves Family Disputes**

Yaqut Shah, a resident in Paghman district, injured Khan Mohammad's son while fighting. As the situation deteriorated between the families, the DDA quickly intervened as the issue was taking a serious turn for the worse.

After deliberation, and per DDA instruction, Yaqut Shah took the injured son to Pakistan for medical treatment. Upon returning to Afghanistan, the DDA instructed Yaqut Shah to provide the family with a sheep and 35,000 Afghanis to avoid future tension. There has not been an issue since between the families.

Mohammad Yahya | DDA Chairman | Paghman District, Kabul Province

In the Third Quarter, NABDP delivered conflict resolution trainings to nine DDAs including the districts of: Manogai (Kunar province), Mehterlam (Laghman province), Sherzad and Mohmandara (Nangarhar province), Dare SofBala and Dare Sof Payen (Samangan province), Kishindah (Balkh province), Aliabad (Kunduz province) and Gosfandi (Sari-e-Pul province).

During this Quarter, 58 DDAs in 12 provinces were able to solve 86 conflicts in areas such as land disputes, family disputes, irrigation matters and social issues. On average, each of the aforementioned DDAs has independently resolved one conflict in the Third Quarter.

#### **1.8 DDA-Implemented Disaster Management Activities**

Many of the provinces in Afghanistan are recognized as being prone to natural disasters. Disasters such as flooding and landslides are typically the root cause of poverty as they result in the loss of productive assets such as land and housing. NABDP develops the DDA capacity to prevent and mitigate the impacts of such disasters, through conducting Disaster Management Trainings.

These trainings resulted in 55 DDAs in 11 provinces being involved in 68 disaster prevention activities. These activities included: (a) Distributing wheat for work; (b) Constructing protection walls; (c) Repairing and maintaining bridges; (d) Renting vehicles for transporting people to safe areas during disasters; (e) Preparing sand bags; (f) Planting trees to prevent erosion; and, (g) Meeting NGOs to seek additional funding for infrastructure projects.

## 1.9 District Information Centers Established

NABDP establishes District Information Centers (DICs) to enable DDAs to collect, maintain and utilize the district's socio-economic data. This data assists DDAs in development planning and identifying appropriate projects for the community, as well as providing an important database at the district-level.

In the Third Quarter, NABDP established eight DICs as shown below.

Number	District	Province
1	Yaftal e Sufla	Badakhshan
2	Yamgan	Badakhshan
3	DehSabz	Kabul
4	Bagrami	Kabul
5	Kalakan	Kabul
6	Rukha	Panjshir
7	Kajran	Daikundi
8	Kiti	Daikundi

### DICs are Vital to District Development

"Establishing DICs within the DDA has made it easy for district development stakeholders to collect our information! We have currently completed the district profiles, sectoral information and list of planned projects for our community. This information will be shared with NGOs, donors, and other stakeholders to seek additional funding for projects that will ensure the continued development of our community."

Qazi Mohammad Aman | DDA Chairman | Hesai Doom District, Kapisa Province

## 1.10 Provincial Monitoring Teams Established

In order to enable community-level monitoring, NABDP establishes Provincial Monitoring Teams (PMTs) in insecure areas. In the Third Quarter, five PMTs were re-established in Helmand, Kunar, Laghman, Nangarhar and Nooristan provinces.

The PMTs were re-established because of the following reasons: (a) Re-election of new members within the DDAs after three years; (b) Shifting of some PMT members to other provinces; (c) Resignation of PMT members; and, (d) Low performance of some PMT members.



PMTs carry-out numerous monitoring missions at the behest of NABDP and are essentials of providing impartial monitoring of projects in less secure locations that NABDP staff would have trouble accessing. In the Third Quarter, PMTs monitored the nine projects listed below:

Number	Province	District	Village	Project Name
1	Nangarhar	BatiKot	Artona	Micro-Hydro Power Plants
2	Paktya	Lajamanghal	Toot Nargi	Protection Wall
3	Badghis	Abkamari	Khoshkak	Protection Wall
4	Paktika	Uugoon	Dahana	Shallow Well
5	Nangarhar	Kama	Multiple	Deep Well
6	Kandahar	Maiwand	DawlatAabaad	Deep Well
7	Kandahar	Maiwand	Variousvillages	Deep Well
8	Kandahar	Maiwand	NawAabaad	Deep Well
9	Balkh	Char Kent	Jalal Abad	Kanda (Kareze)

#### 1.11 DDA Exposure Visits at Provincial and Regional-Levels

In the Third Quarter, 89 males and 28 female guests were hosted by 176 male and 45 females in regional-level exposure visits within Afghanistan. These study tours were conducted in 24 DDAs in Kapisa, Parwan, Herat, Takhar, Nangarhar, Kunduz, Baghlan, Jawzjan, Kunar, Kabul, Faryab and Balkh province. Please see the complete list of these visits in Annex 5.

The regional-level study tours resulted in:(a) Strengthening coordination amongst DDA members and regional authorities thus facilitating mobilization of the necessary technical and financial resources to implement projects; (b) Exchanging skills and knowledge for strengthening local institutions; and, (c) Sharing experiences and good practices.

#### 1.12 Gender Projects Implemented

NABDP is also directly supporting the implementation of women's economic empowerment projects identified as a priority in the DDPs. In Third Quarter of 2013, seven projects were implemented including: (a) one literacy course in Kabul province; (b) two beekeeping projects in Panjshir and Parwan province; (c) three tailoring projects in Badakhshan, Daikundi and Kapisa provinces; and, (d) one vocational training in Balkh province.

The aforementioned projects assisted 229 women in building their capacity to meet the livelihood needs of their families. Besides learning a new skill, women benefited from the interaction with other women in their communities, and generated an increased sense of self-worth due to their ability to earn economic benefits for their families.

Furthermore, 32 vocational projects are in various stages of implementation that will further enhance the capacity of 1,075 women in beekeeping, carpet weaving, embroidery, literacy and tailoring.

### **1.13 Women Impacted by Gender Projects**

In the Third Quarter, 229 women were provided the opportunity to participate in bee keeping, tailoring, carpet weaving and vocational training projects. These projects will enhance their potential to generate sufficient income from their businesses, send their children to school, and contribute to the livelihood of their families.

Additionally, the 32 ongoing projects will provide similar support to another 1,075 women.

### **1.14 Indirect Beneficiaries of Gender Project**

The completed gender projects in the Third Quarter will indirectly benefit 1,603 individuals. These are the direct family members of the women who have participated in the economic empowerment capacity development activities.

### **1.15 DDA Capacity Development Training**

In the Third Quarter, the four standardized modules of NABDP's capacity development training were delivered to nine DDAs (155 male and 35 female members). These courses include: (a) Local Governance; (b) Conflict Resolution and Gender Equity; (c) Participatory Planning and Project Cycle Management; and, (d) Procurement and Financial Management and were provided in the following districts:

Number	District	Province
1	Manogai	Kunar
2	Mehterlam	Laghman
3	Sherzad	Nangarhar
4	Muhammand Dara	Nangarhar
5	Dare SafBala	Samangan
6	Dare SafPayen	Samangan
7	Ali Abad	Kunduz
8	Kishindah	Balkh
9	Gosfandi	Sar-e-Pul

The trainings increased the capacity of DDA members to contribute to the developmental activities within the districts. For example, the data compiled from the field indicates that in the Third Quarter: (a) 35 DDAs implemented a total of 95 projects from their

DDP; (b) 58 DDAs from 12 provinces solved 86 conflicts; (c) 131 DDAs held regular monthly meetings; and, (d) 55 DDAs from 11 provinces participated in 68 disaster prevention activities.

#### **EXPENSES FOR THE QUARTER**

During the Third Quarter, a total of USD \$ 1,105,970 was spent for Output One. For more details, please refer to Annex B and Annex C.

**Table 1: Output 1 Snapshot**

Below is a snapshot of where NABDP is in relation to its annual targets after the Third Quarter of 2013

2013 Baseline	2013 Annual Targets	Q1 Planned	Q1 Actual	Q2 Planned	Q2 Actual	Q3 Planned	Q3 Actual	Comments
388 District Development Assemblies (DDA) established and 338 District Development Plans (DDP) formulated	66 DDAs re-elected and DDPs formulated	15	10	15	11	15	5	Target not achieved due to instruction from MRRD's H.E. Minister Barmak. The DDA re-election process has slowed down until the completion of Presidential election.  The purpose of this action is to prevent powerful authorities and individuals influencing the re-election process with a view to seeking support from DDA members in the upcoming Presidential election.
280 Annual District Development Plans (ADDPs) developed	200 DDA Annual District Development Plans updated and developed	0	0	0	0	200	0	The ADDP formulation was delayed due to uncertainty around the new DDC policy.
3,319 women participating in DDAs	600 women participating in DDAs	150	55	150	21	150	35	Same as re-election
388 DDPs produced and uploaded onto the internet	60 DDPs updated and uploaded on web	15	10	15	11	15	5	Same as re-election

2013 Baseline	2013 Annual Targets	Q1 Planned	Q1 Actual	Q2 Planned	Q2 Actual	Q3 Planned	Q3 Actual	Comments
319 DDAs were delivered capacity development training to DDAs	Capacity development training provided to 70 DDAs	15	2	20	4	20	9	Same as Re-election
Number of DDAs keeping updated records and holding regular meetings (no baseline)	100 DDAs are keeping updated records and holding regular meetings on a monthly basis	100	180	100	277	100	257	131 DDAs held 257 meetings during the quarter. Due to insecurity, some of the districts were unable to hold monthly meetings.
Level of expenditure against the DDP(no baseline)	75 percent of DDAs have implemented at least one project from the DDP	NA	59 DDAs implemented one project from the DDP	NA	84 DDAs implemented one project from the DDP	NA	35 DDAs implemented on average just under three projects from the DDP	Total number of 95 projects implemented by 35 DDAs.
Number of conflict resolution activities implemented by the DDAs (no baseline)	On average each DDA participates in 10 conflict mitigation actions per annum	NA	No data	NA	252 DDAs from 31 provinces solved 1,489 conflicts	NA	58 DDAs from 12 provinces solved 86conflicts	



2013 Baseline	2013 Annual Targets	Q1 Planned	Q1 Actual	Q2 Planned	Q2 Actual	Q3 Planned	Q3 Actual	Comments
Number of disaster management activities implemented by the DDAs (no baseline)	On average each DDA participates in 3 disaster prevention actions per annum	NA	No data	NA	203 DDAs participate in one disaster prevention action	NA	55 DDAs from 11 provinces participated in 68 disaster prevention activities	
125 District Information Centers established	30 new District Information Centers established	8	1	8	2	8	8	Target achieved
26 Provincial Monitoring Teams established in high-security-risk-provinces	5 provincial monitoring teams established in high security risk provinces	1	1	1	1	1	1	Target achieved
Number of DDA exposure visits in provincial and regional level	71 DDA exposure visits at provincial and regional levels	0	0	NA	68	NA	24	24 DDAs hosted 42 DDAs from 14 provinces

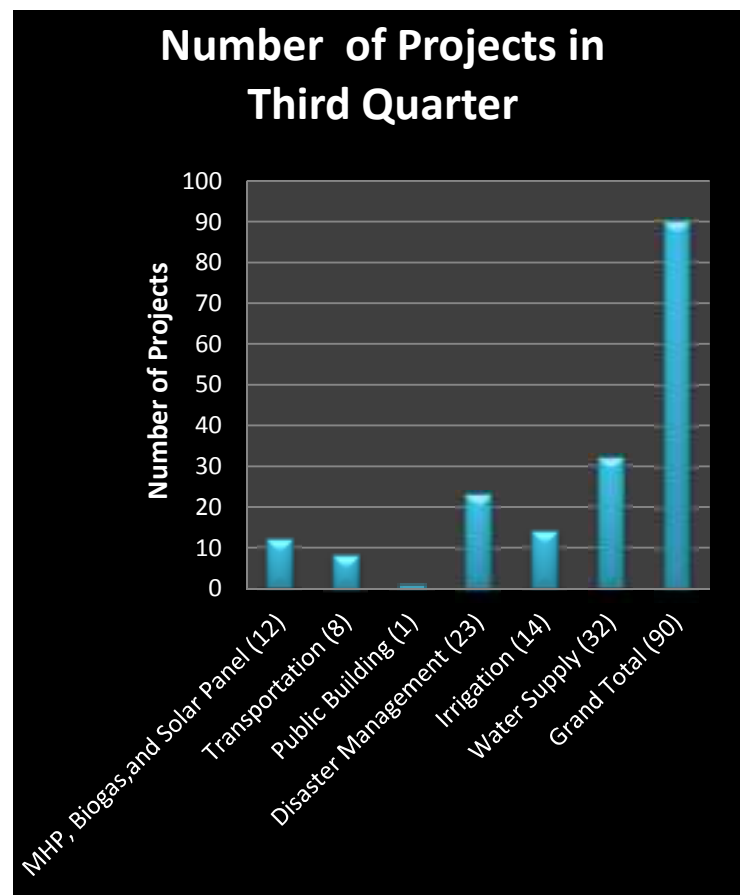
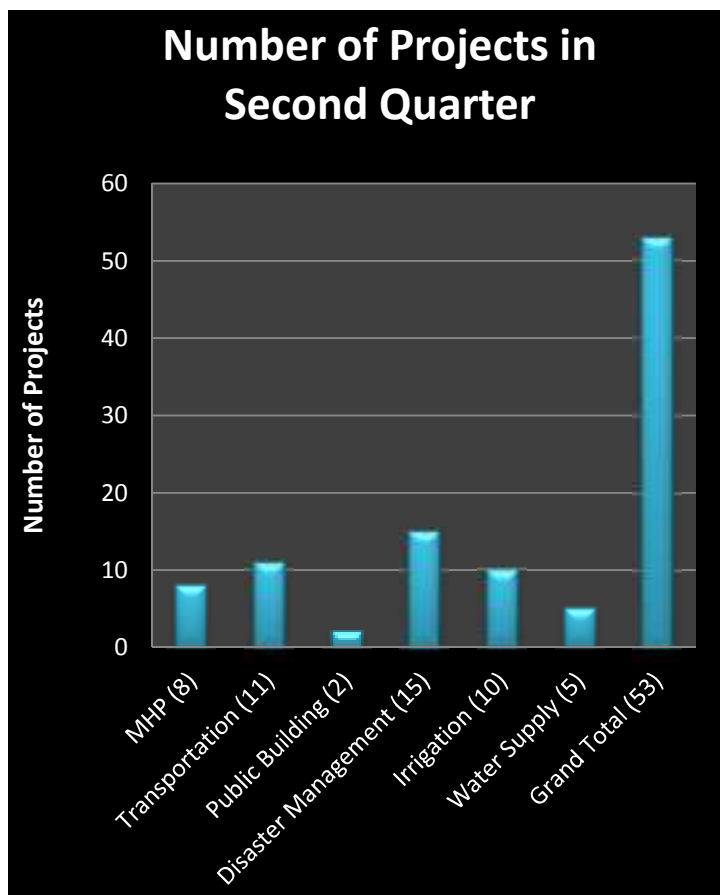
2013 Baseline	2013 Annual Targets	Q1 Planned	Q1 Actual	Q2 Planned	Q2 Actual	Q3 Planned	Q3 Actual	Comments
86 gender projects implemented	30 on-going gender projects implemented. (An additional 32 Japanese-funded projects are 50 percent implemented)	6	4	10	12	15	7	An additional ten projects are physically completed; however the final installment is under process.
2,309 women impacted by gender projects	228 women impacted by gender projects	180	130	300	411	450	229	
16,163 indirect beneficiaries of gender projects	1,596 people benefited by gender projects	1,260	910	2,100	2,877	3,150	1,603	

## B. OUTPUT 2: Improved Access to Key Services for the Rural Poor

The Afghan rural population does not generally have access to clean potable water, energy resources, irrigation, transportation and flood protection. To reinforce the rural poor's ability to meet their livelihood needs, NABDP works to provide access to these basic services for the rural poor through implementing different key projects.

In the Third Quarter, NABDP completed 90 projects, bringing the total completed projects in Phase III to 2,072. The completed projects in the Third Quarter provided opportunity to 71,616 households (500,883 people) to access the aforementioned key services. Additionally, 212,306 temporary labour days were provided to the local communities, immediately impacting the local economy and livelihoods.

By comparison to the Second Quarter in 2013, the number of projects completed in this Quarter increased by approximately 45 percent as the weather did not hinder the work on the projects.



## 2.1 and 2.2 Access to Sustainable Energy through Micro Hydro Power and Number of Households Impacted

### a. Micro Hydro Power

NABDP is supporting rural communities through the implementation of energy projects – particularly Micro Hydro Power (MHP) plants – to provide remote and off-grid communities with access to electricity. The communities currently rely heavily upon burning wood and kerosene which limit activities at night, as well as having an adverse impact upon the environment, health, education and sanitation. However, by implementing MHP plants, these impacts can become minimal.

MHP is an achievable solution that enables the fulfillment of rural energy needs for access to electricity. MHP facilities can be easily operated and locally overseen when the necessary operational and maintenance trainings are delivered as is the case with NABDP. Additionally, the components of MHPs are manufactured in Afghanistan, allowing for ease in repair and maintenance. Furthermore, NABDP makes strenuous efforts to build the relationship between local suppliers and the communities where the MHP's are established thus ensuring sustainability in the longer term.

In the Third Quarter, nine MHP projects in Badakhshan, Ghor, Nangrahar, Takhar and Wardak provinces were completed. These projects resulted in the production of 235 kilowatts (KW) of electricity to 2,152 households – equivalent to approximately 109 watts per family. An average family consumes 100 watts, enough to power four to five light bulbs and smaller electrical appliances such as radios and televisions.

The access to electricity positively impacts the lives of rural communities. For example, community entrepreneurs will be able to run their business later into the evening; students may study later, particularly during the long winter nights; and in general the improved lighting and access to mobile phones, radios and television has a significant impact on the quality of life of the population in these rural locations.

#### **NABDP-Supported Implementation of 100 Kilowatt MHP Plant in Badakhshan**

The largest NABDP-supported MHP, with a capacity of 100 kilowatts, was recently completed in Suhada district, Badakhshan province.

Maulawi Suboor, the chairperson of the Management Committee comprised of seven Community Development Councils (CDCs), indicated that the project will provide electricity for 1000 households. He noted that the electricity has already been installed in the houses and that the Management Committee is in the process of appointing a manager who will collect a tariff from each household, thus ensuring the sustainability of the system.

With access to electricity, the villagers have indicated interest in running small enterprises. This will bring an added economic benefit to these remote rural communities.

## **b. Solar Photovoltaic Home Systems**

One Solar Photovoltaic Voltage Home System (SPVHS) project was completed in the Third Quarter. This project provided 250 solar panels to Afghanistan's nomadic Kuchi population in both Charasyab district, Kabul province, and 60 panels in Dand district, Kandahar province. The panels benefited 310 households (2,170 individuals) by providing sustainable lighting systems for their nomadic lifestyles that are easily mounted onto their tents. This project is the first of its kind for the Government of Afghanistan. If successful, it will be replicated in other locations.

Very little of the foreign assistance extended to Afghanistan by the international community has targeted the Kuchi. Few assistance agencies work in the insecure areas in which they are located, and most donors emphasize short-term economic and humanitarian aid rather than tackling the very complex and difficult issues associated with the Kuchi minority.

Many of the Kuchi have lost their livestock and now live on the edges of towns and settlements surviving via a combination of begging and casual labour. Those who do retain their livestock have their traditional lifestyle threatened as the competition for natural resources in Afghanistan becomes ever more intense. While there are few – if any – statistics available it is widely accepted that they are one of the most vulnerable and marginalised groups in the country.

The Kuchi population clearly require longer term solutions that are beyond the realm of NABDP. However, this pilot project is an interesting initiative and it will be interesting to follow the progress and make firm conclusions as to whether it warrants scaling up. The identification of communities for solar projects was done in tandem with MRRD's Advisor to the Minister for the Kuchi community, Mr. Aminullah Shariq.

At the handing over ceremony, Mr. Haji Khawani, leader of the Kuchi tribe, indicated that "light in our dark tents will bring many positive changes to our lives – most importantly, our children will be able to study now after dark."



**Photo Two: Charasyab District, Kabul Province  
Distribution of Solar Panel**  
Photo Credit: Ahmad Shah Angar/NABDP



### **c. Biogas**

Two biogas projects were completed in Laghman and Kandahar provinces, providing the capacity to use alternative cooking fuel for 23 households (161 individuals). Biogas – produced by burning animal dung – is intended to provide cleaner energy by reducing a community's dependency upon wood, and reducing the levels of smoke and floating debris in the kitchen, ultimately improving the health of the inhabitants.

The aforementioned projects were completed under NABDP's Energy for Rural Development of Afghanistan department (ERDA) and created 37,470 temporary labour days for the rural population. Furthermore, ERDA has 67 ongoing projects in 20 provinces including: (a) 63 MHP plants; (b) three Biogas systems; and, (c) one power line. Upon completion of these projects, 14,790 households (103,530 individuals) will have directly benefited and 75,768 labour days will have been created.



Photo Three: Sukhrud District, Nangharhar Province  
Balabagh Bridge Project

Photo Credit: Aminullah Siddiqui/NABDP

### **2.3 and 2.4 Transportation Projects Implemented and Number of Households Impacted**

In addition to energy, under Output Two NABDP also focuses on improving transportation services for rural communities. The construction of roads, bridges and culverts have saved hours of time and greatly improved the access of rural populations to key services and markets.

In the Third Quarter, NABDP facilitated the completion of eight transport projects including: (a) seven tertiary roads in Badakhshan, Baghlan, Faryab, Herat, Panjshir and Uruzgan provinces; and, (b) one large culvert contract including the installation of nine smaller culverts in Farah province.

### **Success Story 1: On the Road to Better Health**

NABDP constructed a 1.3 Kilometer road in Ghondi Yakhaka village of Siahgerd district Parwan province. Noor Mohammad, a village resident, said that "prior to the construction of this road, we faced a lot of problems transporting our patients to the hospital; we had to take them on donkeys and horses. There was not any other way to connect us to the provincial center, and it was very difficult for us to traverse this road quickly in emergency situations. But now, since NABDP built this road, we can easily access not only the hospital, but markets and schools as well. The entire village is healthier because we can now access better quality food, health care and other key services."

### **Success Story 2: On the Road to Better Health**

Ashabudin – a young, intelligent boy – is a student in the village of Kanda located in Alingar district, Laghman province. Due to a lack of a professional English teacher, his language skills were lacking. And because his family is poor, he cannot pay for admission into one of the language centers in town to better his skills. However, with NABDP's completion of the Public Library (e.g. educational center) in the village, Ashabudin is now able to access the information he needs to improve his English language skills. With the help of other students using the library, he is now able to read English books. He said, "I am now able to fulfill my dreams and will study very hard to become a doctor or engineer."

The completed tertiary roads cover a distance of 39 kilometers, connecting 60 villages. These projects enabled 9,287 households (65,009 individuals) to access nearby markets, health clinics, main roads and district centers where various services and products are available. The implementation of these transport projects have created 32,374 labour days.

In addition, 68 projects are in various stages of implementation that will impact upon the accessibility of 181,808 households (1,272,656 individuals) to key services. Furthermore, it is anticipated these projects will provide a boost to the local economy by providing 316,544 labour days.

## **2.5 and 2.6 Public Buildings Built and Number of Households Impacted**

By prioritizing community needs, NABDP provides public facilities to rural communities by constructing public buildings such as clinics, cultural centers and office buildings.

In the Third Quarter, one health clinic building was constructed in Rukha district, Panjshir province. The completion of this project provided access to health care to 1,286 households (9,002 individuals) and provided temporary employment opportunities by creating 2,400 labour days. NOTE: Before moving ahead with the construction of any public building, NABDP receives assurances from the relevant line Ministry that it will be staffed and supported in the longer term.

In addition, 41 public buildings are currently ongoing that are anticipated to allow 130,916 households to have access to education, health and other key services. These projects will create 260,371 labour days.

## **2.6 and 2.7 Disaster Management Projects Implemented and Number of Households Impacted**

Given the importance of agricultural in rural livelihoods – and the difficulties people face in overcoming natural disasters – NABDP has always included such projects in its infrastructure portfolio. During the Third Quarter, NABDP completed 23 disaster management projects including: (a) 17 protection walls in 14 provinces;<sup>4</sup> (b) one retaining wall in Logar province; and, (c) five gabion walls in Badakhshan, Baghlan and Herat provinces. These projects were key in protecting 3,722 jeribs (744 hectares / 1,861 acres) of land from natural disasters such as flood and landslides.

Additionally, 36,086 households are benefiting from these projects and 65,413 labour days were created for local communities. The implemented disaster management projects will ultimately result in providing an opportunity for community members to build a more economically stable life.

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<sup>4</sup> These projects were completed in Badakhshan, Badghis, Baghlan, Farah, Herat, Khost, Kunduz, Laghman, Logar, Nangarhar, Panjshir, Parwan, Samangan, and Takhar provinces.

## **Protection Wall Saves Homes and Valuable Land**

Shah Wazir Khan is a farmer and resident of Bislam village in Mehtarlam district, Laghman province. He has two jeribs of land to cultivate various vegetables to generate sufficient income to support his family.

In the spring, his home and land were damaged due to heavy flooding in the village. Shah Wazir was forced to leave his family and the village to sell vegetables in Nangarhar province (50 kilometers away) to make ends meet for his growing family.

After a few months, when NABDP finished building a protection wall to help guard the community from the raging waters of the neighboring river, Shah Wazir returned to his village where he says he now feels safe. He indicated “The destruction of house and land made me feel hopeless. I didn’t know what I could do to care for my family; my only choice was to leave them and try to sell vegetables in another market for another farmer. But with the construction of this new protection wall, I can start to rebuild my farming business”.

An additional 82 disaster management projects are currently under way in 24 provinces. These projects are anticipated to further protect 16,672 jeribs (3,334 hectares / 8,336 acres) of land from natural disasters such as floods and landslides and will result in the creation of 460,604 labour days, benefiting 109,985 households (769,895 individuals).



Photo Five: Chapa Dara District, Kunar Province  
Canal Project

Photo Credit: Aminullah Siddiqui / NABDP

## 2.8 and 2.9 Irrigation Projects Implemented and Number of Households Impacted

NABDP constructed 14 irrigation projects in the Third Quarter including: (a) nine canals in Badghis, Baghlan, Ghazni, Ghor, Kabul, Kunduz, and Parwan provinces; (b) one drainage dam in Helmand province; (c) Two karezes in Parwan and Kabul provinces; and (d) two river embankments in Baghlan province. Through these projects, 1,307 jeribs (261 hectares / 653 acres) of land is now properly and reliably irrigated, and 4,910 households (34,370 individuals) were provided with an opportunity to improve the productivity of their land.

Water is the main limiting factor for agriculture production in Afghanistan. By providing irrigation, the crop yields are increased three to four times and the variety of crops that can be grown is increased. In addition, the increase in production provides an upsurge in the demand for casual labour benefiting the landless who are one of the poorer segments of rural society. Furthermore, these projects provided temporary employment opportunities for the local community by creating 37,256 labour days.

Fifty-four projects in various stages of implementation are ongoing in 20 provinces that will further irrigate 3,356 jeribs (671 hectares / 1,678 acres) of land. These projects will impact 22,790 households (159,530 individuals) and create 111,926 labour days of work.

## 2.9 and 2.10 Water Supply Projects Implemented and Number of Households Impacted

In the Third Quarter, NABDP completed 32 water supply projects including: (a) four major deep well projects (containing 102 deep wells) in Balkh, Kandahar and Nangarhar provinces; (b) two hand pump projects (totaling 51 hand pumps) in Zabul province; (c) five shallow projects (containing 106 shallow wells) in Badghis, Baghlan, Nangarhar and Paktika provinces; (d) 18 reservoir projects in Badghis province; and, (e) three water supply network projects in Badghis, Helmand and Kandahar provinces. These projects provide safe drinking water to 17,562 households (122,934 individuals), and the completion of these projects created 37,393 labour days for local community residents.

Previous sources of drinking water include local well, rain water, river, karez, and other potentially unhygienic sources. While there is no data comparing the cleanliness of these sources to constructed wells, many of these sources are shallow or open water sources. Rain and river water are often not cleaned or treated properly and residents are exposed to local contaminants, including air and ground pollution. The construction of water supply projects has resulted in reducing water-borne disease, as well as saving hours of time for women and girls collecting water from distant locations. With the time that has been saved collecting water, there are many other productive activities the villagers are participating in such as studying, gardening and small business opportunities.

### **Success Story: More than a Thousand Students Gain Access to Clean Drinking Water at Balkh University**

"Before NABDP constructed a deep well and pump house at Balkh University we faced a lot of problems with unsafe drinking water being brought from outside the University compound. But now, after the construction and for the first time, five faculty and more than 1000 students and administrative staff are benefiting from this project. We can safely drink the water without worry of falling ill. This allows us to concentrate on our studies."

Mirwais Shah | University Student | Balk Province

Additionally, 46 water supply projects are currently ongoing that are anticipated to provide clean drinking water to 28,110 households (196,770 individuals). These ongoing projects will provide employment opportunities by creating 75,156 labour days.



## **2.11 Labour Days**

NABDP implements the majority of its projects using local community entities – CDCs and DDAs – as implementing agents. The exception to this is larger, more complex, projects where more specific technical expertise is required. However, the use of community entities as implementers provides the added benefit of greater ownership of the project as well as providing local people with an opportunity to earn a daily income for a temporary period.

In the Third Quarter, 212,306 labour days were created through the completion of 90 projects. Furthermore, it is anticipated that 1,300,369 labour days will be created from the ongoing 358 projects. The amount the daily labour is paid varies based upon a number of factors – the most significant of which are: (a) whether it is skilled or unskilled labour; (b) geographic location; and, (c) time of year.

Generally, unskilled labourers are paid between USD \$7.00 – USD \$12.00 daily and skilled labour between USD \$15.00 – USD \$20.00 daily. The exact wages are dependent upon the factors highlighted above.

### **EXPENSES FOR THE QUARTER**

During the Third Quarter, a total of USD \$ 7,065,582 was spent for Output Two. For more details, please refer to Annex B and Annex C.

**Table 2: Output 2 Snapshots**

Below is a snapshot of where NABDP is in relation to its annual targets after the Third Quarter

2013 Baseline	2013 Annual Targets	Q1 Planned	Q1 Actual	Q2 Planned	Q2 Actual	Q3 Planned	Q3 Actual	Comments
154 renewable energy projects implemented (110 MHP and 44 Biogas)	110 MHP projects completed 44 Biogas projects completed	5 MHP completed	3 MHP completed	20 MHP and 4 Biogas completed	8 MHP and 2 Biogas completed	15 MHP Benefitting 5000 Households.	9 MHP and 2 Biogas and one solar panel completed	Target not achieved. Due to community conflicts, ERDA was unable to achieve its target. It is anticipated that the planned projects will be completed in final quarter.
19,150 households gained access to an improved sustainable energy supply (MHP and/or Biogas)	19,150 households benefited from renewable energy projects	750	500	3,425	1,632	5,000	2,485 (2,152 MHP, 23 biogas, and 310 solar panel)	
408 transport projects implemented and 536,504 households with access to improved transport infrastructure and public buildings (community centers, libraries, etc.).	Completion of 51 on-going transport sector projects benefiting 50,000 households. Furthermore, 46 projects under Japanese funding will be 50 percent complete.	5	2 projects completed benefiting 4,591 households.	10	11 project completed benefiting 7,028 households	8	8 project completed benefiting 9,287 households	Target achieved
97,684 households benefited from improved public facilities such as	Completion of 15 on-going projects benefiting 51,864 households	4	1 project completed benefiting 2,043	2	2 projects completed benefiting	5	one project completed benefiting	Remaining four projects were physically completed, however the

2013 Baseline	2013 Annual Targets	Q1 Planned	Q1 Actual	Q2 Planned	Q2 Actual	Q3 Planned	Q3 Actual	Comments
libraries, meeting halls, etc.	Four new public building projects 50percent complete		household s.		3,038 households		1,286 households	final hand over is awaited for financial clearance.
663,882 households that have benefited from Natural Disaster Protection projects (e.g. irrigation systems).	Completion of 46 on-going projects to protect communities from natural disaster such as floods and landslides benefited 23,000 households. Furthermore, 30 projects under Japanese fund will be 50 percent complete.	12	12 projects completed benefiting 13,122 household s	18	15 projects completed benefiting 15,159 households	20	23 projects completed benefiting 36,086 households	Over target
430,471 households have benefited from agriculture and irrigation projects.	Completion of 17 irrigation projects benefited 8,900 households. Furthermore 32 projects under Japanese funding will be 50 percent complete.	5	5 projects completed benefiting 2,911 household s	8	10 projects completed benefiting 11,440 households	10	14 projects completed benefiting 4,910 households	Over target
262,418 households with access to potable water through NABDP's work.	Completion of 75 water supply projects benefited 24,000 households. Furthermore, 23	10	1 project completed benefiting 70 household	12	5 projects completed benefiting 2,782	35	32 projects completed benefiting 17,562house	Remaining three projects were physically completed; however, the final payment is awaiting

2013 Baseline	2013 Annual Targets	Q1 Planned	Q1 Actual	Q2 Planned	Q2 Actual	Q3 Planned	Q3 Actual	Comments
	projects under Japanese funding will be 50 percent implemented.		s		households		holds	financial clearance.
794,809 labour days created.	1,100,000 labour days created	NA	54,966	NA	133,843	NA	212,306	The target for labour days is for the entire year and majority of labour days will be created in Fourth Quarter.

## C. OUTPUT 3: Stabilization in Less Secure Regions and Districts

### 3.1 Re-Integration Projects

The presence of active insurgency and instability in some districts requires specific approaches to stabilize these areas. NABDP has assisted in stabilizing less-secure regions and districts by implementing a number of development projects such as building schools, clinics, community centers, and roads, as well as capacity building trainings and distribution of tractors. These help create employment opportunities for ex-combatants and assist the reintegration process.

These projects aim to facilitate the disarmament of ex-combatants by both providing them with alternative economic opportunities as well as providing tangible benefits to their communities. Additionally, ex-combatants are often employed in DDA and Community Development Committees (CDC) public projects.

As such, in the Third Quarter, four reintegration projects were completed including: (a) one community center in Kapisa province; (b) one administrative building in Nangarhar province; (c) one clinic building in Nooristan province; and, (d) one Kanda (a specific type of Karez) in Balkh province. The completed projects benefitted 15,623 households (109,364 individuals) – including ex-combatants. The projects increased access to various development infrastructures and positively impacted the local economy by providing 29,164 temporary employment opportunities.

Additionally, 42 reintegration projects are currently ongoing that will further contribute to this output by benefiting 171,726 households (1,202,082 individuals) in conflict affected communities.

#### Aliceghan Water Supply Scheme

The details of Aliceghan Water Supply project are explained in Annex 4 of this report.

### 3.2 Integrated Alternative Livelihood Programme (IALP-II)

The Kandahar Regional Agricultural and Rural Development Institute (KRARDI) is being implemented by NABDP under the Integrated Alternative Livelihood Programme (IALP-K2). The physical construction work on KRARDI is 100 percent complete and was inaugurate by H.E Minister Wais Ahmad Barmak in the Second Quarter. However, two generators still require synchronization; this is anticipated to be completed by the end of October 2013. In addition, the final payment installments for the four KRARDI lots are currently being processed and are expected to be paid in the Fourth Quarter.

With the use of Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), the project is intended to facilitate the creation of new and permissible livelihoods for Afghan farmers in Kandahar and the wider region. A separate final report for this project will be developed and submitted to CIDA once all the final payments have been processed.

### **3.3 Rural Technology Park (RTP)**

This is an initiative that is supported via funding from the Spanish Government to the Afghanistan Institute for Rural Development (AIRD). The concept is that the Rural Technology Park (RTP) will spread awareness and promote appropriate rural technology among government officials, professionals and academic institutions, local enterprises and NGOs. Furthermore, once the RTP construction is complete, training will be provided for farmers – some of whom are ex-combatants – on renewable and non-renewable energy sources, as well as preservation techniques of fruits and production of vegetables and food grains.

A site for the RTP has been identified on the outskirts of Kabul and work has begun. The progress thus far includes work on the foundations and production of over 10,000 bricks. In addition, at the site a well has been established that is run by a wind-powered generator. The construction methodology for this site will employ improved traditional techniques and designs thereby providing another effective means of demonstrating appropriate technology to the target population.

Once complete, the site will be used to demonstrate rural technologies that can have a beneficial impact upon the livelihoods of the rural poor. Currently, the estimated end date for the completion of the RTP is the end of 2014.

### **EXPENSES FOR THE QUARTER**

The estimated expenses for this output is 856486, however the financial table shows a negative figure of (41,349) as some expenditures had to be temporarily charged to certain outputs due to some technical problem with Atlas during Q2. These expenditures will be adjusted during the year-end financial closure exercise for 2013. For more details, please refer to Annex B and Annex C.

**Table 3: Output 3 Snapshots**

Below is a snapshot of where NABDP is in relation to its annual targets after the Third Quarter

2013 Baseline	2013 Annual Targets	Q1 Planned	Q1 Actual	Q2 Planned	Q2 Actual	Q3 Planned	Q3 Actual	Comments
78 re-integration projects implemented	22 re-integration community development projects facilitating reintegration projects completed	0	0	10	6	0	4	These projects were physically completed in the second Quarter as per the plan; however the final payment was done in Third Quarter.
Integrated Alternative Livelihoods Programme (IALP) 50 percent complete	IALP completed	N/A	89 percent complete	NA	98 percent complete	NA	99.5 percent complete	Physical construction of the building is completed; however, the only remaining work is the synchronization of two generators.
Aliceghan project stalled due to community conflict	Aliceghan water supply completed	N/A	61.2 percent complete	NA	61.2 percent complete	NA	75 percent complete	Two lots have been cancelled due to land disputes. An alternative solution was identified and works on the drilling of two deep wells started in the Third Quarter. One well is complete – it provides nine liters of water per second.
Afghanistan Institute for Rural Development (AIRD)	a) Spain AECID Rural Technology Park completed and	N/A	40 percent complete	NA	42 percent complete	NA	45 Percent	The completed work includes the entire activities of the project

2013 Baseline	2013 Annual Targets	Q1 Planned	Q1 Actual	Q2 Planned	Q2 Actual	Q3 Planned	Q3 Actual	Comments
Spanish Agency for International Development and Cooperation (AECID) design of Rural Technology Park 30 percent complete	functional b) 100 people a day visiting Rural Technology park c) 10 research reports published							such as the construction work, research and survey. The construction of the RTP is still at a relatively early stage.



### III. GENDER-SPECIFIC RESULTS

Gender has been identified as a cross-cutting issue and NABDP has recognized that in order for DDAs to respond to community's needs, DDAs will have to reflect all voices of the community including women. NABDP has incorporated a number of gender specific activities to ensure that woman's needs are represented and addressed. The NABDP gender mainstreaming policy states that DDAs should have equal representation between men and women.

As such, the re-elections conducted in the Third Quarter ensure the participation of 35 women in five DDAs. This will help women be involved in decision making processes at the district-level, contribute to addressing the priorities and needs of women, and to promote gender equality.

In addition, NABDP is also directly supporting the implementation of women's economic empowerment projects identified as a priority in the DDPs. In Third Quarter of 2013, seven projects were implemented including: (a) one literacy course in Kabul province; (b) two beekeeping projects in Panjshir and Parwan province; (c) three tailoring projects in Badakhshan, Daikundi and Kapisa provinces; and, (d) one vocational training in Balkh province.

The aforementioned projects assisted 229 women in building their capacity to meet the livelihood needs of their families. Besides learning a new skill, women benefited from the interaction with other women in their communities, and generated an increased sense of self-worth due to their ability to earn economic benefits for their families. According to field interviews, it has been determined that on average women can make between USD \$40 and USD \$120 per month from carpet weaving and USD \$50 – USD \$100 per month from tailoring and embroidery. This additional income significantly helps to increase the economic stability and the social standing of the women involved and their families.

Furthermore, 32 vocational projects are in various stages of implementation that will further enhance the capacity of 1,075 women in beekeeping, carpet weaving, embroidery, literacy and tailoring.

### **NABDP's Carpet Weaving Provides Second Chances**

"The Taliban arrested my husband and jailed him for five years; I ended up losing my husband in the war," says Pari Guls, a single mother of four children. "Being in a rural area with limited income possibilities, I started to work in a relative's home to try to put food on the table for our children. I couldn't work outside the family because I am a woman, so I was taking care of their cows for 1,500 Afghanis (USD \$30) a month." Her oldest child, a 12 year old boy, began working with a community elder in a machine shop to help feed the family. But he fell very ill because of the long hours and stress of working such long hours. He had to leave the job, and the family lost his income.

But Pari Guls and her family were given another chance when the National Area-Based Development Programme began a six month carpet weaving programme in Hazrat-i-Sultan district, Samangan province. Pari Gul says that by attending the training, she was able to learn carpet weaving and started a home-based business. "NABDP provided us with the carpet weaving equipment. Since my training, I have been able to weave eight carpets and have sold them for 35,000 Afghanis (USD \$700) each! My work is going very well!"

## **IV. PARTNERSHIPS**

In the Third Quarter of 2013, NABDP continued to coordinate closely with various international, national and local institutions. The highlights of this coordination are expanded upon below.

### **a. UNDP's Sustainable Development Unit (SDU)**

UNDP is providing technical support for the preparation of detailed programme documents as envisaged in National Priority Program (NPP). As such, MRRD has identified NABDP's ERDA programme to be a full-scale national rural energy program that will be included as a sub-component in the Afghan Rural Development (ARD) Cluster, National Priority Programme (NPP) 1: National Water and Natural Resources Development Programme.

MRRD is working closely with UNDP's Sustainable Development Unit (SDU) to prepare a detailed programme document for this initiative. One international consultant is already in place and will soon be joined by a national consultant. Together they will work on developing

the document. The NABDP team – in particular ERDA – is heavily involved in this process and coordinating closely with SDU and the consultants.

The new programme will place emphasis on the expansion of appropriate rural energy technologies, capacity development, and examine how renewable energy can better support economic activities and rural livelihoods. The programme document is expected to be finished by the end of January 2014.

NABDP have also been supported by SDU in developing a Terms of Reference (ToR) and monitoring the outputs of a consultant examining the potential impacts, from an environmental perspective, of large water projects that are planned in Badghis. This process is currently ongoing; however, the technical support provided by SDU has already proved invaluable.

#### **b. UNDP's Gender Equality Project (GEP)**

The NABDP Gender Unit is closely working with UNDP's Gender Equality Project (GEP). GEP provided information on relevant activities for women's empowerment in a Gender Officers training course conducted by NABDP in Kabul from 17-21 August 2013. This was a solid opportunity for NABDP regional staff to seek additional cooperation opportunities with partner organizations such as UNDP regarding women's economic empowerment. Furthermore, NABDP's Gender Officers in the Northern and Western regions and some DDA members regularly attend GEP's monthly meetings, trainings and other related activities that further strengthen their capacity.

#### **c. UNDP's Afghanistan's Subnational Governance Programme (ASGP) and the Independent Directorate for Local Governance (IDLG)**

During the DCC transition process and the creation of the National Policy, close coordination has taken place and strong partnerships have been forged between government and international programme counterparts such as UNDP, IDLG and ASGP. In particular, NABDP has forged an important relationship with IDLG, working closely with them on drafting the new National Policy. Despite many long and difficult negotiations, particularly on the functions and role of the new bodies, the results have been excellent. This has been the case not only in terms of the policy developed, but more importantly in the strengthening of the relationship between the organizations.

At the regional level there is also close cooperation between ASGP and NABDP regional representatives most notably on the planning and linkages between the District and Provincial level.

#### **d. UNDP's Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration Programme (APRP)**

NABDP continues to coordinate closely with UNDP's APRP, specifically on projects addressing reintegration.

#### **e. Line Ministries**

The Integrated Alternative Livelihood Programme (IALP), the Alicegha Water Supply, and schools and health projects are being implemented in close coordination with relevant line Ministries. These Ministries include, but are not limited to, the Ministry of Agriculture Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL), Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MoRR) and the Ministry of Education (MoE).

## **V. ISSUES**

### **▪ Resignation of Senior Minister Arsala**

Senior Minister Arsala has been a pivotal supporter of the development of the National Policy for Improving Governance and Development in Districts and Villages. His recent resignation from his position with the Office of the Senior Minister to seek the Presidency is expected to significantly delay the approval of the National Policy by the Cabinet.

NABDP – together with UNDP, IDLG and Afghanistan's Subnational Governance Programme (ASGP) – will continue to follow-up and seek clarity on next steps of the National Policy.

### **▪ Slow Procurement Process**

Similar to previous Quarters, one of the concerns has been the relatively slow progress of project approvals submitted to the Special Procurement Committee (SPC) within the Ministry of Finance (MoF). All NABDP projects implemented by community structures need approval of SPC. In addition certain projects implemented by contractors that are above a certain value threshold also require approval by the SPC. The net result is that the vast majority of NABDP projects are sent to this body for approval.

In general the approval takes a maximum of 14 days, but during the Third Quarter there has been a significant slow-down with some projects. This is causing a significant impediment in the implementation of new projects. The issue has been shared with the leadership of the Ministry and they are following-up with MoF.

- **On-Budget Projects**

The slow disbursements of on-budget projects cause delay in project implementation. As compared to the Second Quarter, however, the process of installments has improved. Still, significant delays occur in project implementation due to relatively bureaucratic and time consuming procedures. The release of installments to the contractors can take as long as three months as it goes through various processes that includes: (a) Documents checked by the Control Department; (b) Approved by the Deputy Minister; (c) Processed in MRRD's Finance Department; (d) Processed in the MoF; and, (e) Approved by the MoF.

In order to overcome this issue, the Ministry leadership is in continuous contact with MoF leadership.

- **Community Conflicts**

Community conflict is one of the major risks and issues which jeopardize project implementation. Conflicts mainly arise because of land ownership, transfer of authority and distribution of electricity.

In the Third Quarter there were two community conflicts over landownership in the district of Arghandab, Kandahar province, regarding a school boundary wall and a protection wall. With the concerted efforts of DDA members and the District Governor, the issues were solved after several discussions and meetings with tribal elders. In the meetings, pressure was placed by the tribal elders on the landowners of school and protection wall projects to donate their land. Despite the fact, in this case the issue was resolved; there have been several other instances where planned projects that had secured funding had to be cancelled due to community conflicts. This seems to be a particular problem with MHP projects.

## **VI. RISKS**

- **Deteriorating Security Situation**

Insecurity continues to pose a significant obstacle and barrier for the implementation of projects. A number of re-elections, as well as DDA meetings, could not be conducted due to a worsening security situation in certain districts.

Unfortunately, the DDA chairman, Dr. Baqi, in Dehyak district, Ghazni province, was killed in a bomb blast along with four other civilians. This is not the first time DDA members and their relatives have been targeted and killed. Such incidents directly affect the ability of NABDP to work with local populations who, not surprisingly in many cases, are intimidated by

such practices. However, the resilience and willingness of local people to work with projects such as NABDP in what is an increasingly uncertain environment is truly inspiring.

In addition to attacks on DDA members, more NABDP staff are being targeted. In recent months the provincial managers in Badghis, Farah and Faryab have all had to be relocated because of threats against them and their families.

In the case of Faryab, the individual was shot while travelling from Faryab to Mazaar. While there is no reason to believe this was a targeted attack – and in all likelihood was simply banditry – it highlights the risks these individuals undertake while travelling on roads in relatively insecure parts of the country.

The other two cases are in fact more worrying as NABDP staff is being directly targeted. Who is behind the targeting, and the specific reasons are unclear and simply attributing the threats to the Taliban is an all too easy response. However, the result is that all staff have to be ever more vigilant and aware of security issues as they go about their day-to-day work.

In another security incident, a large package of explosive materials was placed near the main door of the NABDP Badghis Guesthouse. Fortunately, the bomb was detected and deactivated by the Provincial Security Department; no one was injured or property damaged. The overall insecurity in Badghis province, the fact that there have been two security incidents and the large size of NABDP's portfolio within the province make it an area of specific concern. In response, the situation will be closely monitored in the coming months.

There is no one mitigating strategy that can be employed to address what is clearly a worsening security situation. However, staffs in the field are generally well aware of the local situation so listening to them and heading their advice is an obvious action that can be taken. However, it is also necessary for NABDP to be aware that some individuals will use such situations to their advantage, ultimately complicating what is already a complex situation. Nonetheless, this is something that NABDP management must be aware of and willing to act upon.

The most effective mitigating strategy may be to work closely with local communities and implement what they see as being high priority projects. The fact that NABDP is doing just that – and working in areas controlled by both the government and Anti-Government Elements – is a measure of success. Sadly, however, the trend of NABDP being targeted is disconcerting, and in many cases community needs are beyond the resources and mandate of the project.

Furthermore, as the situations worsen in certain locations and as donors place stricter time constraints on project implementation, there is inevitably a trend to work in more secure areas that are along main roads and closer to the Provincial and Districts Centers.

- **Lack of Qualified Companies**

There are limited numbers of companies that can provide the specific services required for supply and installation of micro hydro equipment. This inevitably leads to delays in the implementation of these projects, as well tensions between the companies and communities in question.

The mitigating strategy is to work to support and develop what is a nascent sector in Afghanistan. Developing micro hydro as a true alternative source of energy in Afghanistan can only occur if there is a private sector with the necessary capacity to support the growth of this sector.

## **VII. LESSONS LEARNED**

As indicated, over the course of previous quarters, a number of various community conflicts arose over the use of land particularly with MHP projects. Due to the number of these conflicts, NABDP recognized the importance of seeking the formal approval through use of participant's fingerprints in the presence of DDA members, the District Governor and community elders before any projects can be started. Now, with the use of fingerprints, there is little opportunity for this to happen.

Additionally, NABDP now recognizes that appropriate government officials including DDA members, District Governors (DGs), and Provincial Governor (PGs) should be involved in these disputes from the beginning as community disputes are often supported by various Members of Parliament and high governmental officials.

In addition, NABDP now recognizes that assessment should be done prior to the implementation of the projects and all the disputes must be addressed if possible.

## VIII. FUTURE PLAN

### Output 1

S. No	Activity	Plan for Fourth Quarter
1	Re-election of DDAs and updating DDPs	0
2	Editing, processing and uploading DDPs onto NABDP website	0
3	DDA Capacity Development Training	15
4	Establishing and training of Provincial Monitoring Teams for monitoring of projects in insecure areas	1
6	Grant-in-Aid scheme are provided to DDAs	66
7	Establishing District Information Center (DIC)	6
8	Conducting of Disaster Management Training	3

### Output 2

S. No	Planned Activities for Third Quarter
1	85 ongoing projects will be implemented
2	Solve the project's problems and start physical construction work where the weather is suitable for construction work (e.g. issues with contractors, community conflicts, etc.)

### Output 3

S. No	Planned Activities for Third Quarter
1	Complete 12DIAG infrastructure projects
2	Continuation of the Rural Technology Park construction



## IX. ANNEXES

### ANNEX 1: FINANCIAL

#### The Interim Donor Report January- September 2013 for (National Area Based Development Programme - "00057359")

Annex 1. Financial Table

Donor Name	COMMITMENT/ PREVIOUS YEARS RECORD				CURRENT YEAR - 2013					FUTURE EXPENSES		TOTAL RECEIVABLE		
	Commitment (a)	Revenue Collected 31/12/2012 (b)	Expenses 31/12/2012 (c)	IPSAS Adjustment (d)	Opening Balance e = (b-c+d)	Contribution Revenue (f)	Other Revenue (g)	Expenses (h)	Closing Balance i = (e+f+g - h)	Commitments (Unliquidated Obligations) (j)	Undepreciated of fixed Assets and Inventory	(Future Due) l = (a-b-f)	(Past Due) (m)	Available Resources n = (i - j - k - m)
Afghanistan		11,699,666	8,727,314		2,972,352	-	-	1,312,998	1,659,354			-	-	1,659,354
AusAID	6,451,613	3,176,933	125,452		3,051,481	-	-	965,450	2,086,032	2,592		3,274,680	-	2,083,440
Australia		41,287	-		41,287	138,185	-	18,293	161,179			-	-	161,179
Australian DIMA		486,787	-		486,787	229,996	-	-	716,783			-	-	716,783
CIDA	26,982,790	23,076,290	22,618,586	3,906,500	4,364,204	-	-	1,798,342	2,565,861	43,939		-	-	2,521,923
Denmark	4,331,953	4,331,953	4,328,378		3,574	-	-	-	3,574			-	-	3,574
DFID		7,425,337	7,382,985		42,352	(42,352)	-	-	0			-	-	0
European Union	25,059,675	16,629,190	15,103,302		1,525,889	7,603,528	-	7,136,262	1,993,154	272,011		826,957	-	1,721,143
Italy	3,359,656	1,744,669	1,124,490	1,614,987	2,235,166	-	-	1,101,032	1,134,134	3,545		-	-	1,130,590
Japan CRD Japan 2013 Japan supp	24,361,133	7,877,283	6,464,709		1,412,574	24,361,133	-	7,313,527	18,460,180	36,912		-	-	18,423,268
Netherlands	27,824,200	15,497,887	15,324,199		173,688	7,826,313	-	1,602,010	6,397,991	93,729		4,500,000	-	6,304,262
Norway	19,257,180	18,726,852	19,249,527	530,328	7,653	-	-	-	7,653			-	-	7,653
Spain/AECI	53,705,912	53,705,912	16,035,398		37,670,514	-	-	2,861,024	34,809,490	88,992		-	-	34,720,498
UNDP CCF	14,235,997	11,435,997	11,435,997		-	2,800,000	-	2,164,161	635,839			-	-	635,839
UNHCR		128,392	15,894		112,498	-	-	68,659	43,839			-	-	43,839
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>205,570,108</b>	<b>175,984,434</b>	<b>127,936,230</b>	<b>6,051,815</b>	<b>54,100,019</b>	<b>42,916,803</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>26,341,758</b>	<b>70,675,063</b>	<b>541,720</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,601,637</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>70,133,344</b>

Note:

i) The figures provided for 3rd quarter in the above statement are provisional; the final figures will be known once the 2013 year-end closure exercise has been completed.

ii) Income received in currency other than USD is approximated to USD based on UN- Operational Rate of Exchange applied.

## ANNEX 2: EXPENSES BY OUTPUT

### The Interim Donor Report January- September 2013 for (National Area Based Development Programme - "00057359")

#### Annex 2. Expenses by Output

Project Output ID and Description	2013 Budget (AWP)	Expenses (Jan-Jun-2013)	Expenses (Jul-Sep-2013)	Cumulative Expenses (Jan-Sep)	Delivery Rate	Remarks
Output 1 (00081443): Institutions strengthened at the district level to independently address priority local needs	3,820,257	773,391	1,105,970	1,879,361	49%	
<b>Sub-total Output 1</b>	<b>3,820,257</b>	<b>773,391</b>	<b>1,105,970</b>	<b>1,879,361</b>	<b>49%</b>	
Output 2 (00081444): Rural poor have improved access to key services	33,689,848	10,650,875	7,065,582	17,716,457	53%	
<b>Sub-total Output 2</b>	<b>33,689,848</b>	<b>10,650,875</b>	<b>7,065,582</b>	<b>17,716,457</b>	<b>53%</b>	
Output 3 (00081449): Stabilization in less secure regions and districts supported	12,939,115	3,475,594	(41,349)	3,434,245	27%	
<b>Sub-total Output 3</b>	<b>12,939,115</b>	<b>3,475,594</b>	<b>(41,349)</b>	<b>3,434,245</b>	<b>27%</b>	
Output 5 (00081452): Robust Monitoring & Evaluation system in place	1,362,755	247,506	485,139	732,645	54%	
<b>Sub-total Output 5</b>	<b>1,362,755</b>	<b>247,506</b>	<b>485,139</b>	<b>732,645</b>	<b>54%</b>	
Output 6 (00070832): Programme Management	4,362,646	1,654,828	924,221	2,579,049	59%	
<b>Sub-total Output 6</b>	<b>4,362,646</b>	<b>1,654,828</b>	<b>924,221</b>	<b>2,579,049</b>	<b>59%</b>	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>56,174,622</b>	<b>16,802,195</b>	<b>9,539,563</b>	<b>26,341,758</b>	<b>47%</b>	

#### Note:

1. In the second quarter, some expenditures had to temporarily be charged to certain donors due to some technical problem with Atlas. The expenditures were then adjusted and charged to the correct donor in the reporting quarter, which appears as a negative entry, decreasing the total expenditure under the aforementioned donors.
2. The same case applies to the over-expenditures at the output level. These will be adjusted, similar to the above, during the year-end financial closure exercise for 2013. It should be noted that the over-expenditure is not at the donor level.



## ANNEX 3: EXPENSES BY DONOR

### The Interim Donor Report January- September 2013 for (National Area Based Development Programme - "00057359")

Annex 3. Expenses by Donor

Donor Name	Project Output ID and Description	2013 Budget (AWP)	Expenses (Jan-Jun-2013)	Expenses (Jul-Sep-2013)	Cumulative Expenses (Jan-Sep)	Delivery Rates
Afghanistan	Output 3 (00081449): Stabilization in less secure regions and districts supported	2,972,349	2,210,833	(897,836)	1,312,998	44%
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>2,972,349</b>	<b>2,210,833</b>	<b>(897,836)</b>	<b>1,312,998</b>	<b>44%</b>
AusAID	Output 2 (00081444): Rural poor have improved access to key services	4,167,149	862,690	73,715	936,405	22%
	Output 5 (00081452): Robust Monitoring & Evaluation system in place	10,700		9,678	9,678	90%
	Output 6 (00070832): Programme Management	69,550	16,112	3,255	19,367	28%
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>4,247,399</b>	<b>878,802</b>	<b>86,648</b>	<b>965,450</b>	<b>23%</b>
Australia	Output 3 (00081449): Stabilization in less secure regions and districts supported	179,472	564	17,729	18,293	10%
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>179,472</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>17,729</b>	<b>18,293</b>	<b>10%</b>
Australian DIMA	Output 3 (00081449): Stabilization in less secure regions and districts supported	716,783			-	0%
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>716,783</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	
CIDA	Output 2 (00081444): Rural poor have improved access to key services	823,345	758,638	(176,437)	582,201	71%
	Output 3 (00081449): Stabilization in less secure regions and districts supported	2,239,501	1,155,834	60,307	1,216,141	54%
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>3,062,846</b>	<b>1,914,472</b>	<b>(116,130)</b>	<b>1,798,342</b>	<b>59%</b>
European Union	Output 1 (00081443): Institutions strengthened at the district level to independently address priority local needs	1,759,492	493,114	812,613	1,305,728	74%
	Output 2 (00081444): Rural poor have improved access to key services	7,789,652	2,934,454	2,642,931	5,577,385	72%
	Output 5 (00081452): Robust Monitoring & Evaluation system in place	155,150	101,584	1,395	102,979	66%
	Output 6 (00070832): Programme Management	160,500	3,848	146,321	150,170	94%
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>9,864,794</b>	<b>3,533,001</b>	<b>3,603,261</b>	<b>7,136,262</b>	<b>72%</b>
Italy	Output 1 (00081443): Institutions strengthened at the district level to independently address priority local needs	120,696	18,006	13,717	31,723	26%
	Output 2 (00081444): Rural poor have improved access to key services	1,778,823	217,247	545,351	762,597	43%
	Output 6 (00070832): Programme Management	335,644	269,192	37,519	306,711	91%
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>2,235,163</b>	<b>504,445</b>	<b>596,587</b>	<b>1,101,032</b>	<b>49%</b>
Japan CRD	Output 2 (00081444): Rural poor have improved access to key services	1,412,416	51,473	31,875	83,348	6%
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>1,412,416</b>	<b>51,473</b>	<b>31,875</b>	<b>83,348</b>	<b>6%</b>
Japan 2013	Output 1 (00081443): Institutions strengthened at the district level to independently address priority local needs	1,276,403	78,650	259,960	338,610	27%
	Output 2 (00081444): Rural poor have improved access to key services	7,236,057	2,661,764	2,355,043	5,016,807	69%
	Output 5 (00081452): Robust Monitoring & Evaluation system in place	58,850	815	1,518	2,334	4%
	Output 6 (00070832): Programme Management	690,799	316,783	37,421	354,204	51%
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>9,262,109</b>	<b>3,058,013</b>	<b>2,653,942</b>	<b>5,711,955</b>	<b>62%</b>

Japan Suppl	Output 2 (00081444): Rural poor have improved access to key services	476,150	(30,458)	371,644	341,187	72%
	Output 3 (00081449): Stabilization in less secure regions and districts supported	5,842,200	-	643,143	643,143	11%
	Output 6 (00070832): Programme Management	521,650	295,168	238,727	533,895	102%
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>6,840,000</b>	<b>264,710</b>	<b>1,253,514</b>	<b>1,518,224</b>	<b>22%</b>
Netherlands	Output 1 (00081443): Institutions strengthened at the district level to independently address priority local needs	488,388	81,741	57,744	139,484	29%
	Output 2 (00081444): Rural poor have improved access to key services	2,752,701	188,269	712,401	900,669	33%
	Output 5 (00081452): Robust Monitoring & Evaluation system in place	856,000	-	410,644	410,644	48%
	Output 6 (00070832): Programme Management	1,065,077	18,693	132,521	151,213	14%
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>5,162,166</b>	<b>288,702</b>	<b>1,313,308</b>	<b>1,602,010</b>	<b>31%</b>
Spain/AECI	Output 1 (00081443): Institutions strengthened at the district level to independently address priority local needs	65,377	-	8,275	8,275	13%
	Output 2 (00081444): Rural poor have improved access to key services	6,172,339	2,647,187	(315,410)	2,331,777	38%
	Output 3 (00081449): Stabilization in less secure regions and districts supported	876,312	51,105	123,906	175,011	20%
	Output 6 (00070832): Programme Management	192,600	253,670	92,290	345,960	180%
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>7,306,628</b>	<b>2,951,963</b>	<b>(90,939)</b>	<b>2,861,024</b>	<b>39%</b>
UNDP - CCF	Output 1 (00081443): Institutions strengthened at the district level to independently address priority local needs	109,901	101,880	(46,339)	55,541	51%
	Output 2 (00081444): Rural poor have improved access to key services	1,081,217	359,610	824,469	1,184,080	110%
	Output 5 (00081452): Robust Monitoring & Evaluation system in place	282,055	145,107	61,904	207,011	73%
	Output 6 (00070832): Programme Management	1,326,827	481,362	236,168	717,530	54%
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>2,800,000</b>	<b>1,087,959</b>	<b>1,076,202</b>	<b>2,164,161</b>	<b>77%</b>
UNHCR	Output 3 (00081449): Stabilization in less secure regions and districts supported	112,498	57,257	11,402	68,659	61%
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>112,498</b>	<b>57,257</b>	<b>11,402</b>	<b>68,659</b>	<b>61%</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>56,174,622</b>	<b>16,802,195</b>	<b>9,539,564</b>	<b>26,341,758</b>	<b>47%</b>

Note:

i) In the second quarter, some expenditures had to temporarily be charged to certain donors due to some technical problem with Atlas. The expenditures were then adjusted and charged to the correct donor in the reporting quarter, which appears as a negative entry, decreasing the total expenditure under the aforementioned donors.

ii) The same case applies to the over-expenditures at the output level. These will be adjusted, similar to the above, during the year-end financial closure exercise for 2013. It should be noted that the over-expenditure is not at the donor level.

## ANNEX 4: ALICEGHAN WATER SUPPLY SCHEME

**Background:** The Aliceghan water supply infrastructure project aims to provide clean and potable water to 1,100 families in Aliceghan of Barikab village, Qarabagh district, Kabul province. This is a resettlement project providing support to refugees that have returned to Afghanistan. Funding has been provided by the Government of Australia, the United Nations High Commission of Refugee (UNHCR) and UNDP.

In the Third Quarter, the drilling of two deep wells was started. This was an alternative solution to the original water source that proved impossible to exploit due to the concerns and conditions given by the community where the water source was located.

**Lot One and Two:** The construction work on these Lots was cancelled due to land disputes and, as such, it was decided that these Lots will be handed over to Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MoRR). NABDP has subsequently sent two letters to MoRR on 24 May and 14 April 2013. However, no response has been forthcoming.

**Drilling Two Deep Wells:** Since Lot One and Two of drilling two deep wells were cancelled due to land disputes, alternative solutions were investigated by the Aliceghan team. A water source near the Aliceghan site was identified, and initial tests indicated that it could provide the required volume of water.

To provide the Aliceghan community with a sufficient and reliable source of water, NABDP contracted the Recol Latify Drilling Company (RLDC) in the Third Quarter to drill two deep wells in the Aliceghan refugee camp, Qarabagh district, with an allocated budget of USD \$65,019. The drilling of one 74 meter well was 100 percent complete and after conducting testing, it has proven to provide nine liters of water per second. It is anticipated that this well will provide clean drinking water sufficient for 550 households.

In addition, work on the second well is underway with 65 percent work completed. The completion of this well was delayed due to social problems, changing the well location, the Eid holidays and technical difficulties in the drilling process. It is anticipated that the drilling of this well will be completed by 23 October 2013.

**Lot Three:** The construction work on this Lot was 100 percent completed in 2011. However, two leaks were found in the lower portion of the reservoir and in the pipe outlet during the



testing after completion. The leaks were repaired and the Aliceghan team asked the contractor to re-test the repaired sections. However, as yet, the contractor has not completed this task.

**Lot Four:** Work on this lot was completed 100 percent on 29 May 2013; the invoice has been submitted by the contractor for the final installment. The NABDP Aliceghan technical team confirmed the quality of work and now once an operational test is complete, scheduled for 6 October, the final installment will be paid.



**Temporary Drinking Water:** In the Third Quarter, NABDP continued providing temporary drinking water to the Aliceghan community. In total 270 tankers including 2,160,000 liters were provided to 302 households (2,114 individuals). The billing for the tankers was submitted to NABDP and it is anticipated that payments will be completed in the next Quarter.

Photo Six: Qarabagh District, Kabul Province  
Aliceghan Water Supply Project  
Photo Credit: EngineerHasham/NABPD

**Additional Projects:** At the request of the Aliceghan Community Development Council (CDC), and with the approval of MRRD Senior Management, NABDP will implement a retaining wall and community center project in addition to the water supply project. In the Third Quarter, the design of the wall was completed and submitted to NABDP Procurement Department for advertisement.

Furthermore, a site survey for the implementation of community center was completed during the Third Quarter.

## ANNEX 5: Regional and Provincial Level Exposure Visits

DDA Exposure Visits in Third Quarter								
Guest DDAs					Host DDAs			
SN	Province	District	Male	Female	Province	District	Male	Female
1	Kapisa	Mahmood Raqi	8	0	Panjsher	Hesa Awal Panjshir- Khenj	4	0
						Dara	3	0
		Hesa do Kohistan	7	0		Rukha	4	0
2	Parwan	Jabul Saraj	7	3	Kabul	DehSabez	2	0
						KhakJabar	2	0
		Charikar	7	3		Farza	2	1
3	Kabul	Paghman	4	2	Bamyan	Yakaulang	1	1
						Waras	2	1
		Farza	7	3		Saighan	2	1
4	Herat	Enjil	6	2	Badghis	Qades	2	1
						Qala-e-Now	3	1
						AbKamary	2	1
		Karukh	7	1	Farah	PoshtKoh	2	0
						Anardarah	1	0
						Farah Center	3	1
5	Nangarhar	Mahmandarah	15	2	Laghman	Mehterlam	2	1
						Qarghayei	2	1
						Alishun	2	0
		Kama	16	2	Kunar	Watapoor	2	0
						Khas Kunar	2	1
						Sarkano	2	0
6	Kunar	Khas Kunar	14	0	Nangarhar	Khogiani	2	0
						Koot	2	0
		Sawki	13	0		Achin	2	0
7	Takhar	Farkhar	6	2	Badakhshan	YaftalSufila	2	1
						Shuhada	1	1
		Baharak	5	1		Kishm	4	0
8	Kunduz	Ali Abad	6	1	Baghlan	Tala-wa-Barfak	2	1
						Doshi	2	1
		Khan Abad	5	2		Khinjan	2	1
9	Baghlan	Pulkhumri	6	2	Kunduz	Chardarah	2	1
						Amam Sahib	2	1
		BaghlanJadid	5	1		Kunduz Center	1	1
10	Balkh	Khulm	6	3	Samangan	Khuramsarbagh	2	1
						Firoznakhchir	2	1

		Nahre Shahe	6	3		Aibak	2	1
11	Jawzjan	Aqcha	4	2	Faryab	ShirinTaqab	2	1
		Faiz Abad	5	2		Dawlat Abad	2	1
						Qaisar	2	1
12	Faryab	Andkhoy	3	2	Balkh	Balkh	2	1
						Marmol	2	1
		Khancharbagh	8	6		Khulm	2	1
Total			176	45	Total		89	28



## ANNEX 6: ISSUE LOG

#	DESCRIPTION	DATE IDENTIFIED	IMPACT (I) PRIORITY(P) 1 (low) to 5 (high)	COUNTERMEASURE/ MANAGEMENT RESPONSE	OWNER	STATUS
1	Slow procurement process	30/03/2013	Impact = 3 Priority =3	Follow-up with the Ministry and MoF leadership.	Programme Manager	On-going
2	On-budget projects	30/03/2012	Impact=1 Priority=4	NABDP is working with MoF to ease the process. The issue lies in the disbursement process and must be addressed at MoF.	Programme Manager and CTA	On-going
3	Community conflicts	12/03/2012	Impact=2 Priority=3	ERDA has decided to follow the same procedure of finger prints but in the presence of DDA members, district governor and community elders to avoid future conflicts.	ERDA	On-going

## ANNEX 7: RISK LOG

NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	DATE IDENTIFIED	TYPE	IMPACT (I) & PROBABILITY (P) 1 (low) to 5 (high)	COUNTERMEASURES / MANAGEMENT RESPONSE	OWNER	SUBMITTED/ UPDATED BY	LAST UPDATE	STATUS
1	Deteriorating security hampered project progress	10/12/2013	Impact =3 Priority =3	For now, the NABDP team is focusing on the secure areas to implement activities.	Programme	No change	Deteriorating security hampered project progress	10/12/2013	Impact =3 Priority =3
2	Lack of qualified companies for the implementation of renewable energy projects	30/03/2012	Operational	P=2 I=3	NABDP/ERDA is continuously following-up with the MHP manufacturer companies.	ERDA	ERDA	02/03/2013	No change